

(12) **United States Patent**  
**Holm et al.**

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 9,424,730 B2**  
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Aug. 23, 2016**

(54) **DEVICE FOR PROVIDING DIRECTIONAL GUIDANCE WHILE SWIMMING**

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(71) Applicant: **Solarstone, Inc.**, Eagle Mountain, UT (US)

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(\*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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(21) Appl. No.: **14/451,060**

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(22) Filed: **Aug. 4, 2014**

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2015/0042476 A1 Feb. 12, 2015

**Related U.S. Application Data**

(60) Provisional application No. 61/862,681, filed on Aug. 6, 2013.

(51) **Int. Cl.**  
**G08B 23/00** (2006.01)  
**G08B 21/08** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **G08B 21/088** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
CPC ..... G02B 6/00; G02B 2027/0178  
USPC ..... 340/573.1, 539.13, 686.1; 434/254;  
701/468; 702/19

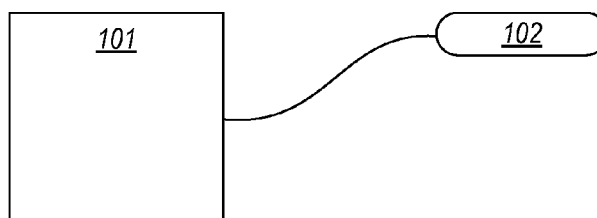
See application file for complete search history.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

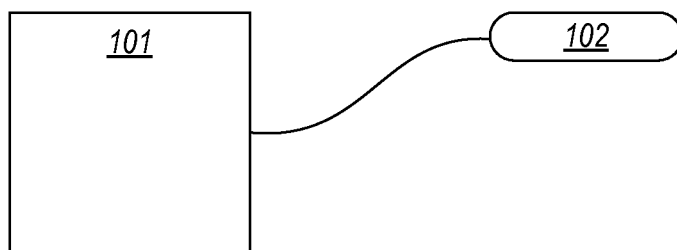
The present invention is generally directed to a device that provides haptic, auditory and/or visual indications representing a swimmer's deviation from an intended path. Visual indications can be displayed on one or more lenses of the swimmer's goggles. In this way, the swimmer can receive continuous guidance to swim in a desired direction without lifting his head to sight. The device can be configured as a base unit that can be worn on the head and an eyepiece that is attached to a lens of the swimmer's goggles. The eyepiece can include one or more LEDs for displaying the visual indications based on information received from the base unit.

**19 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets**

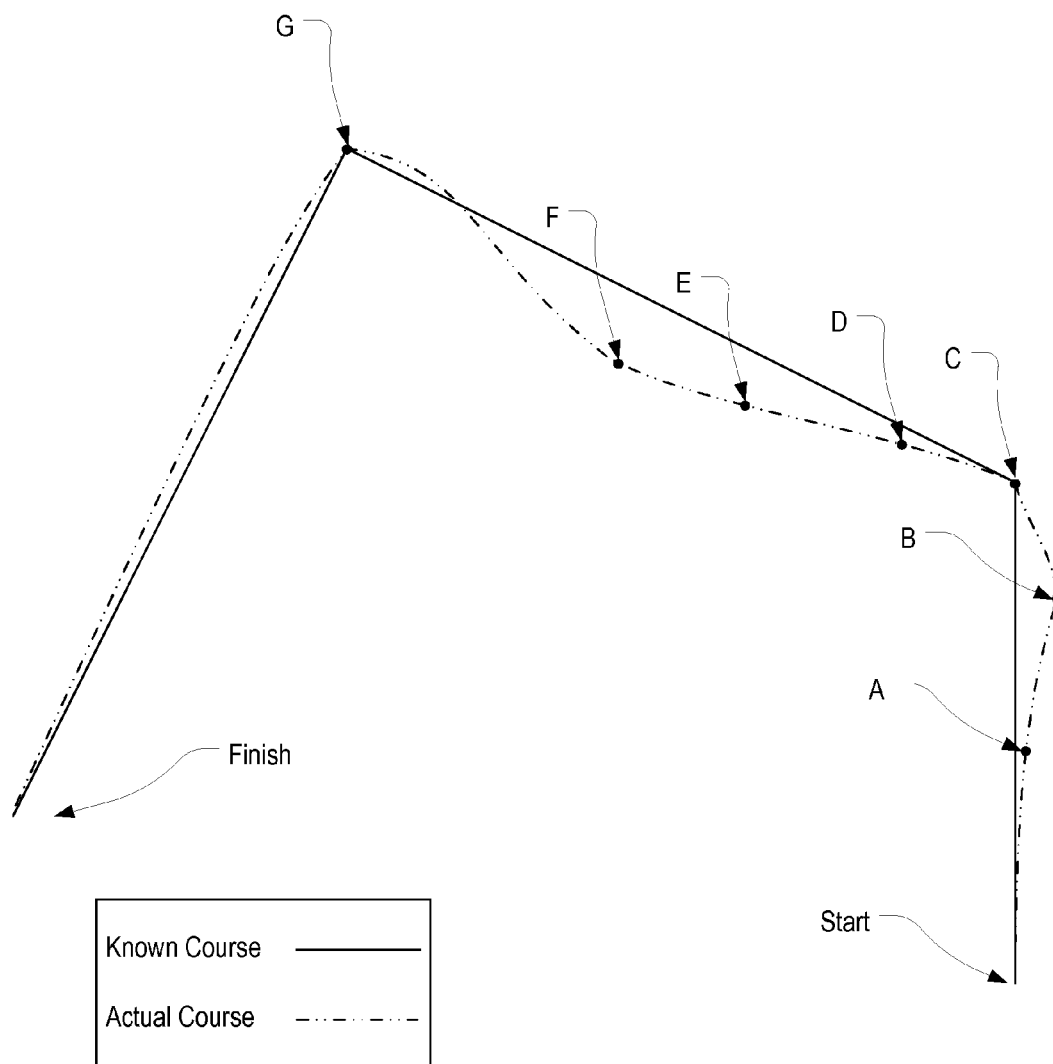
100



100



**FIG. 1**



**FIG. 2**

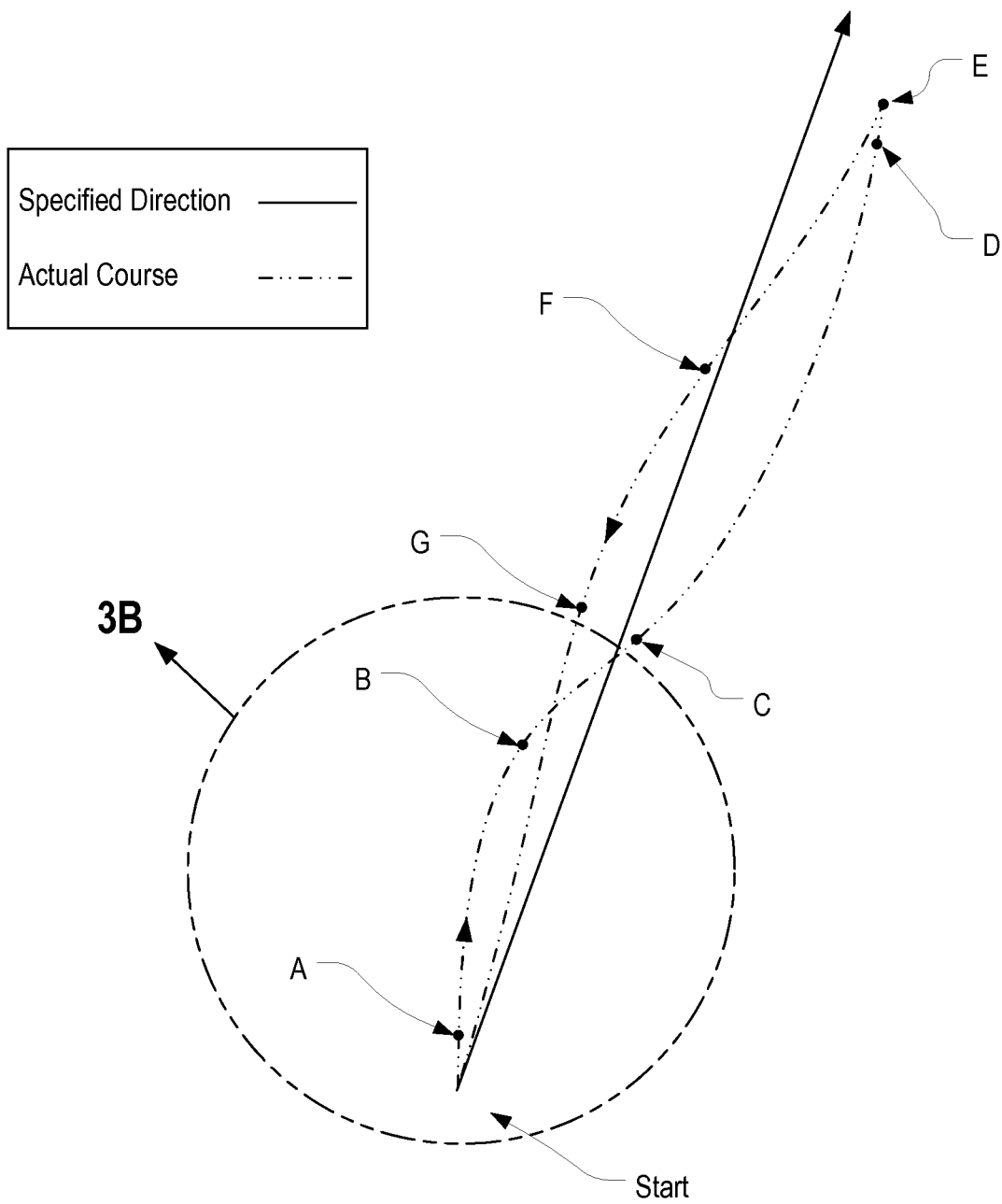
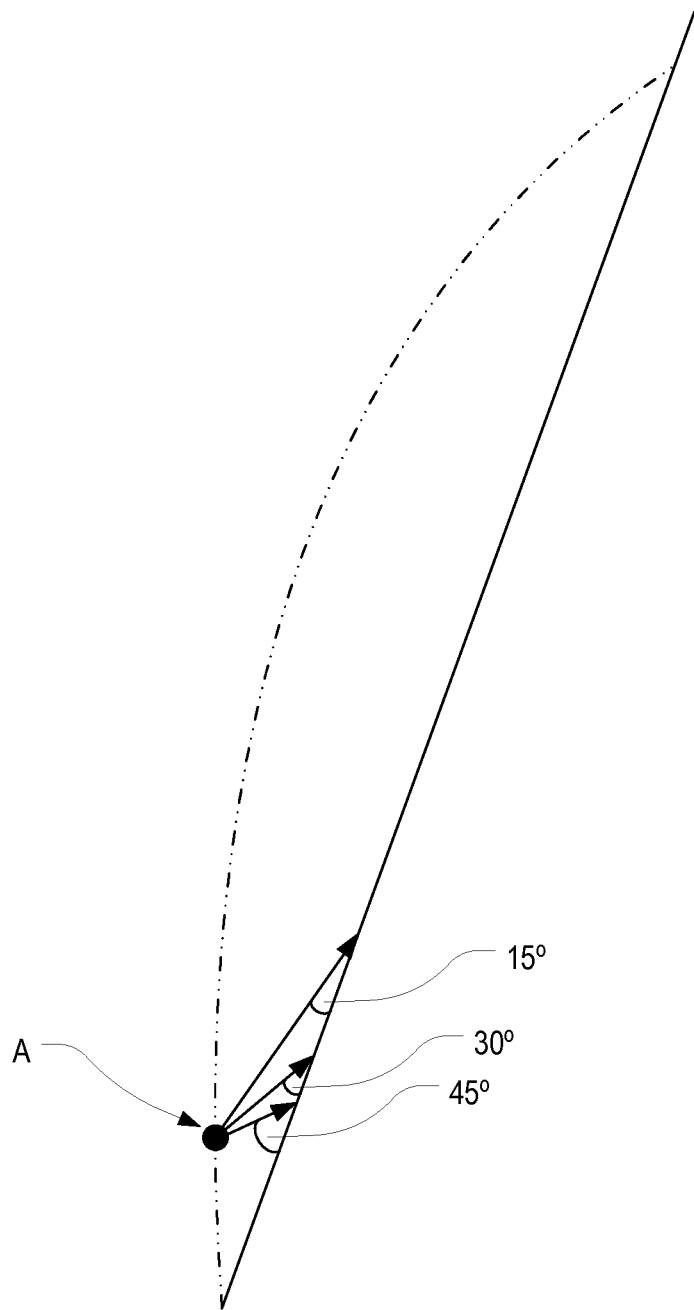


FIG. 3A



**FIG. 3B**

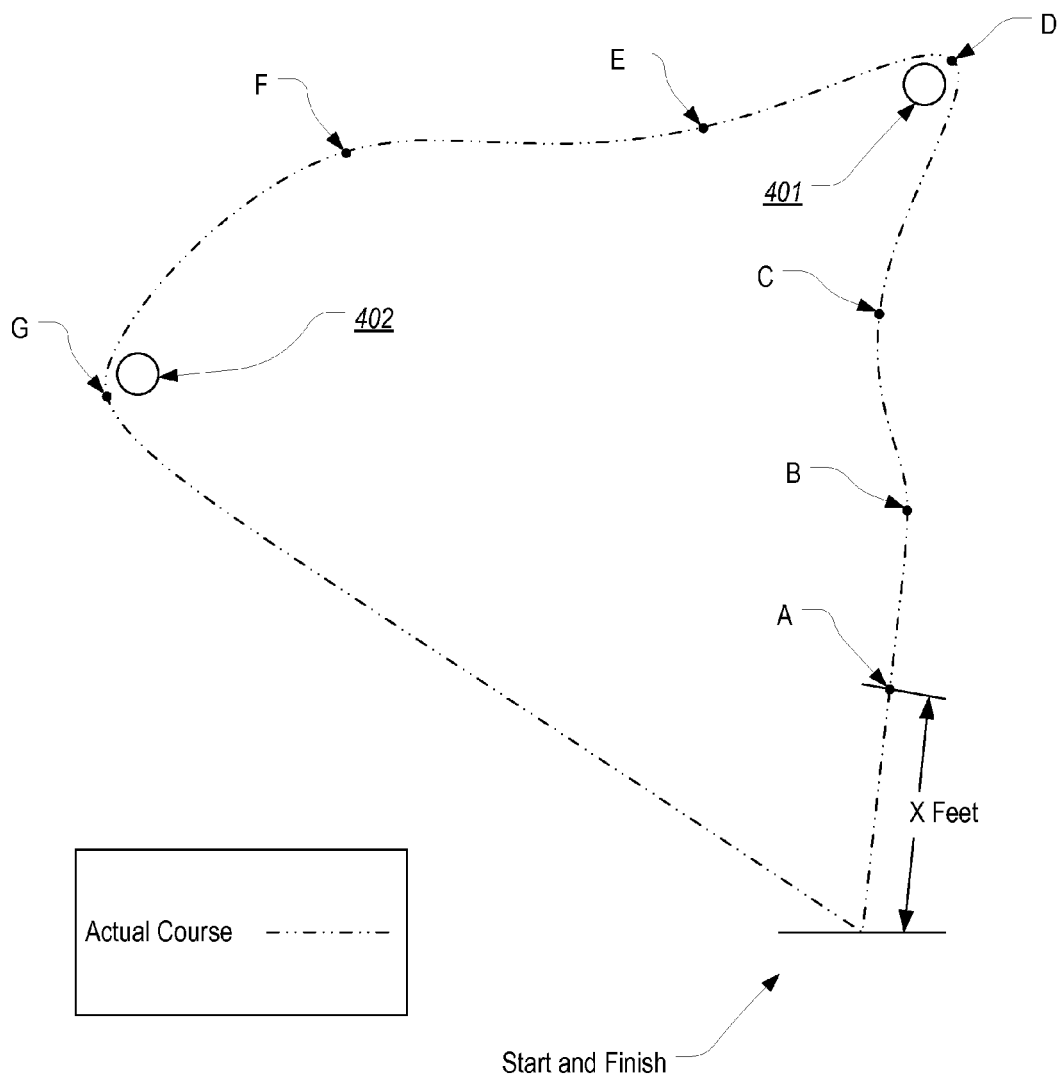
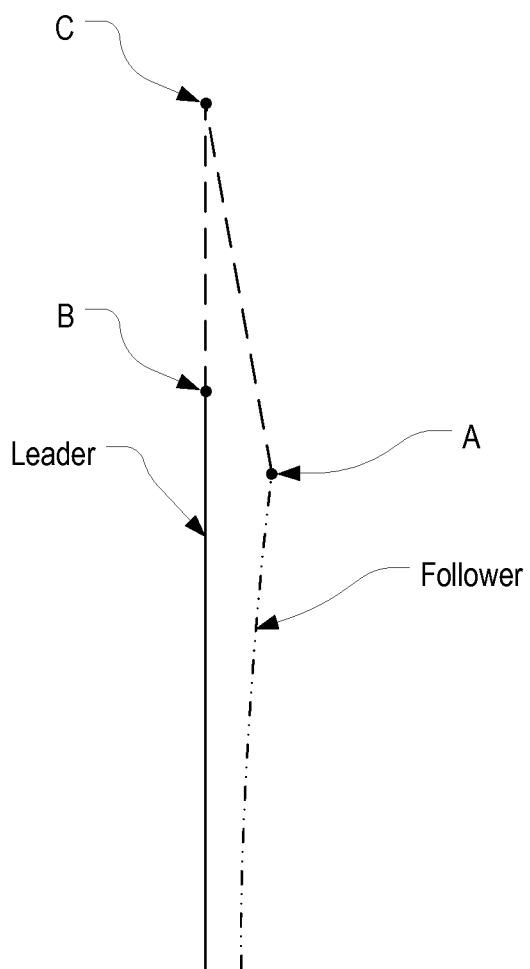
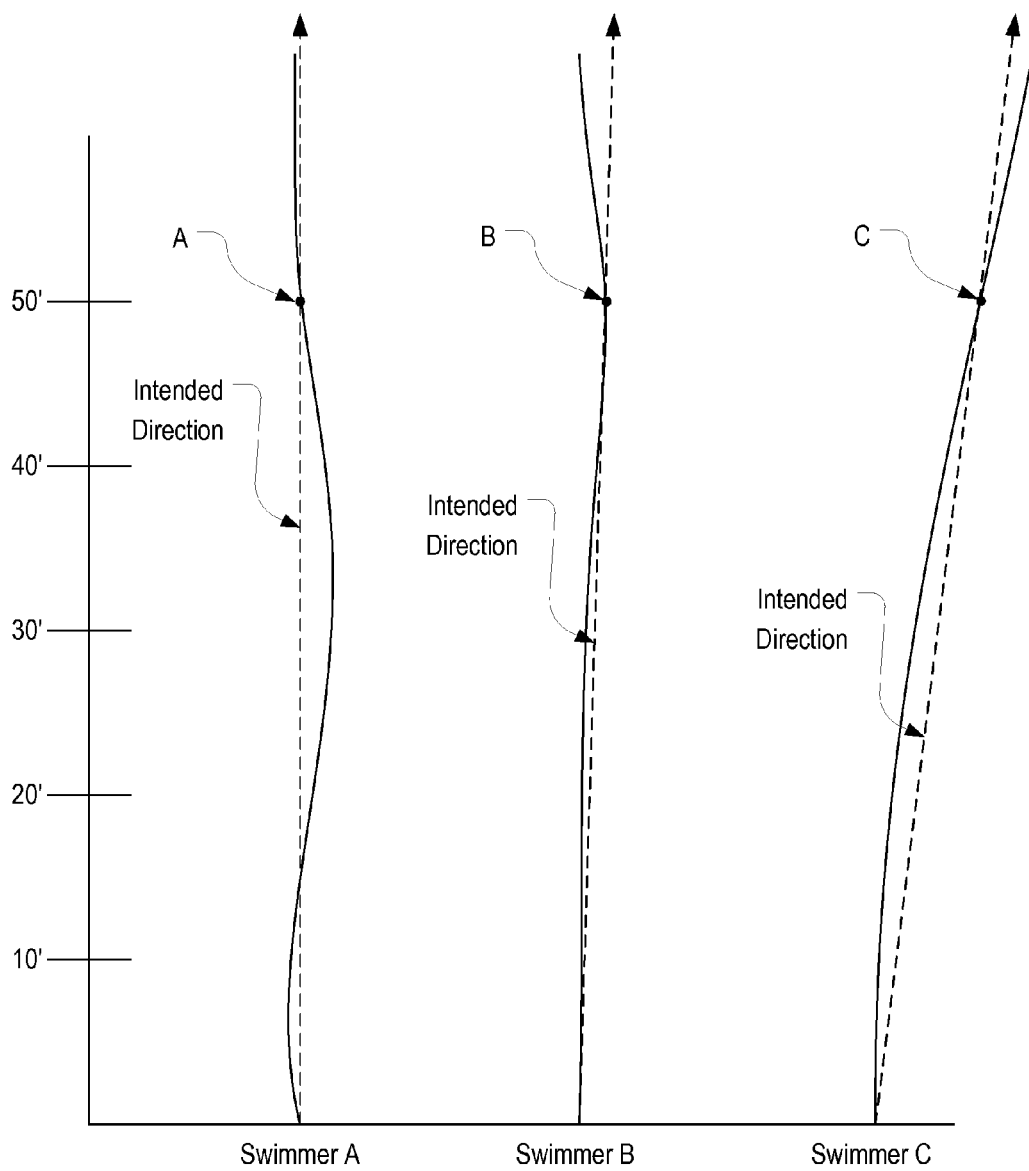


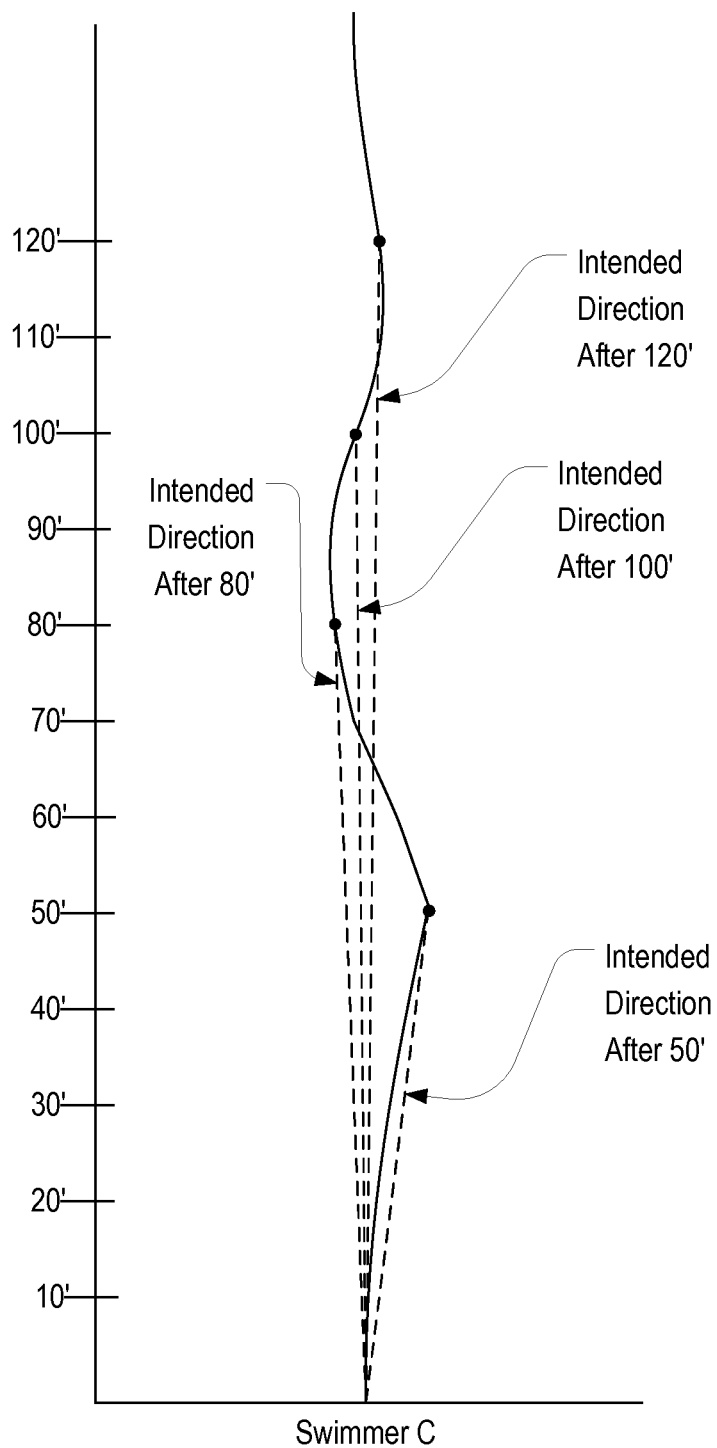
FIG. 4

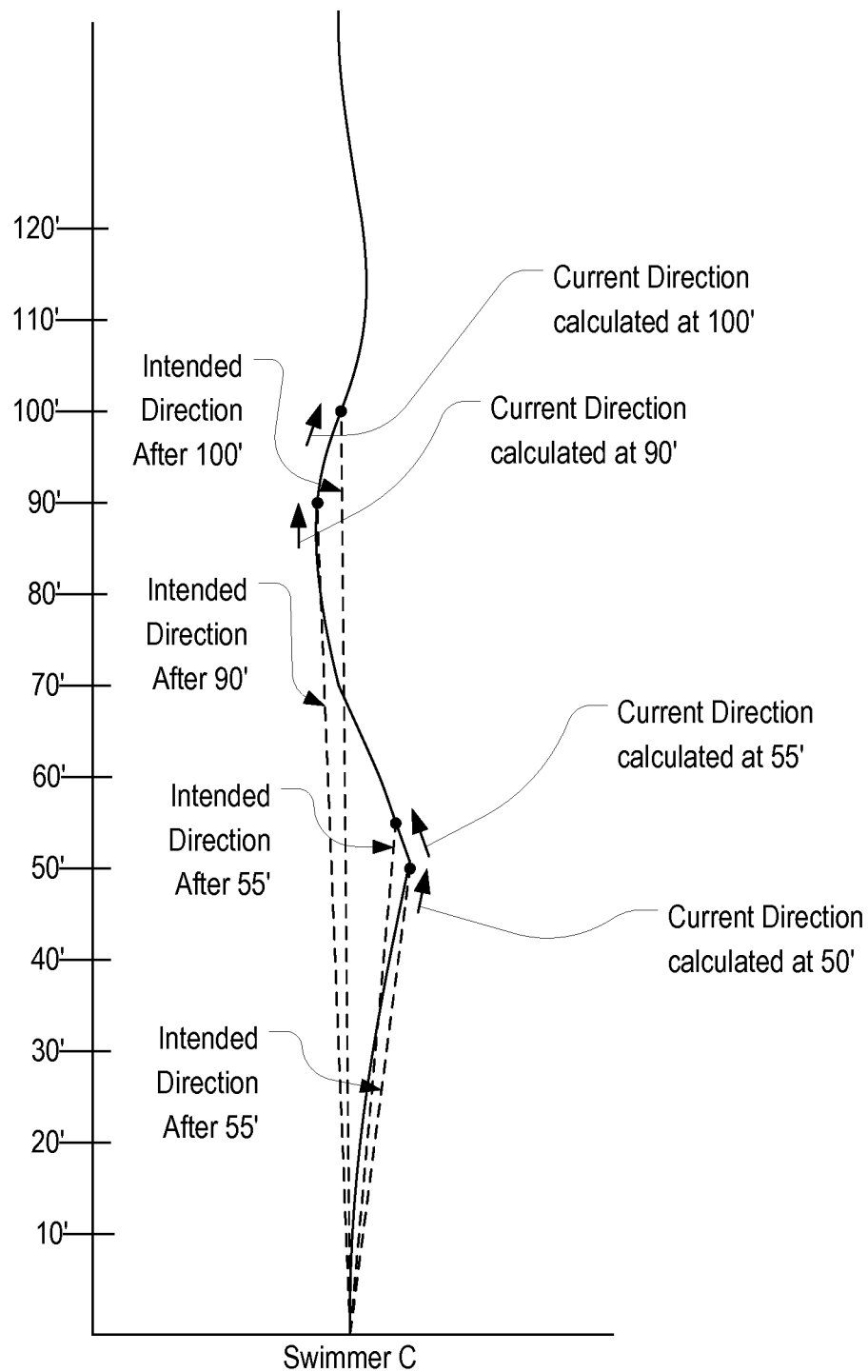


**FIG. 5**

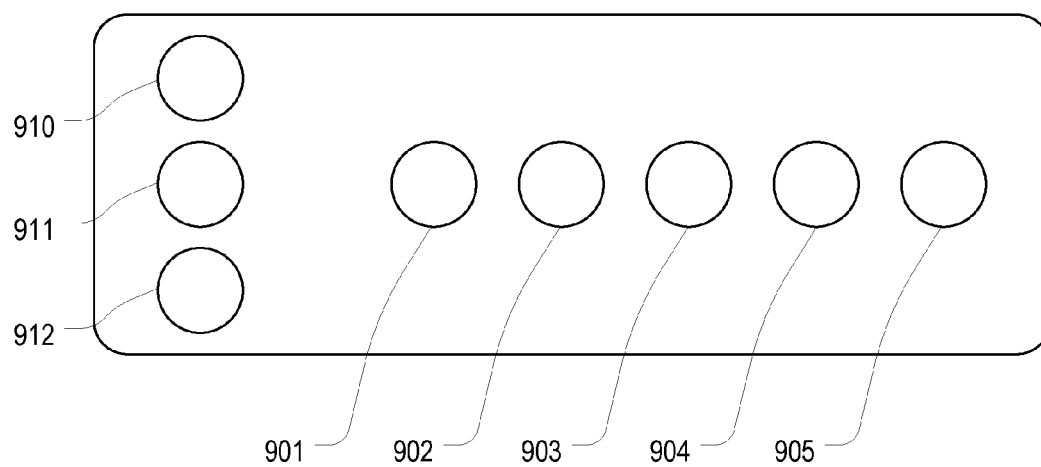


**FIG. 6**

**FIG. 7**

**FIG. 8**

102



**FIG. 9**

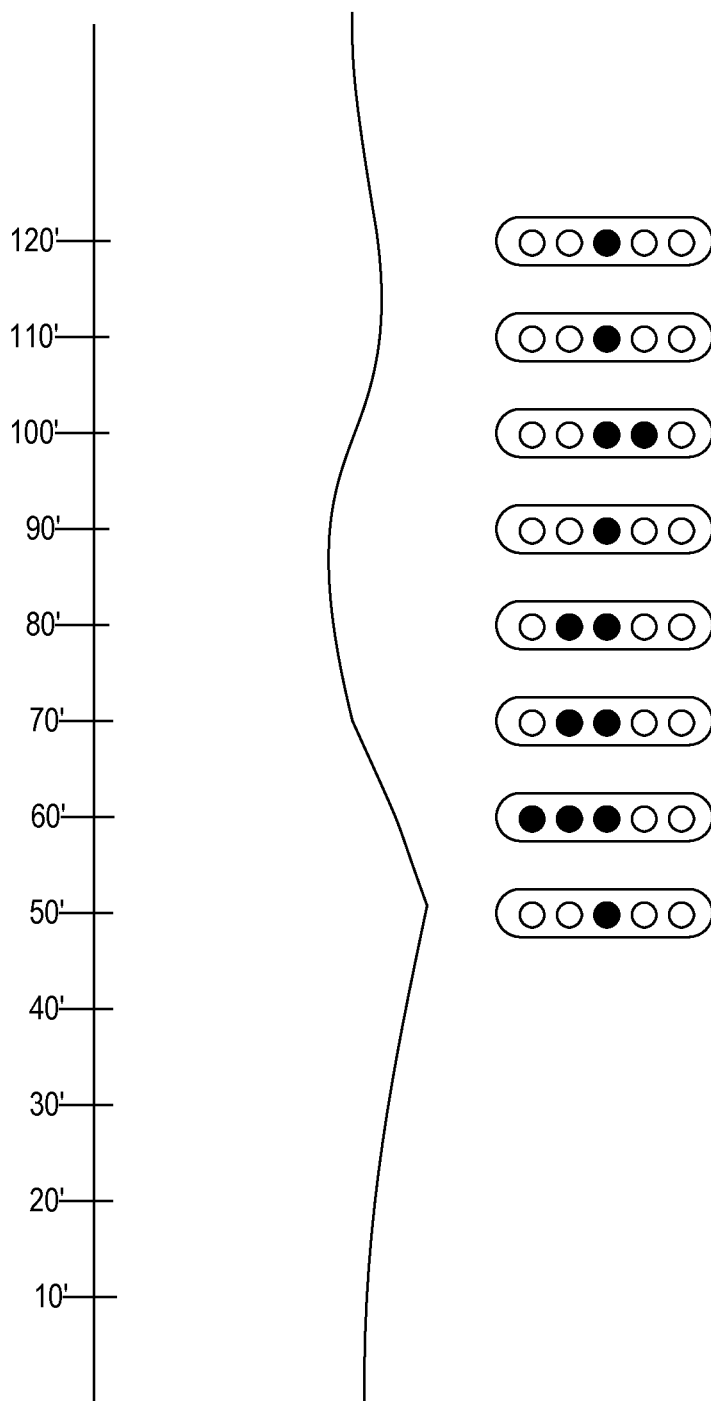
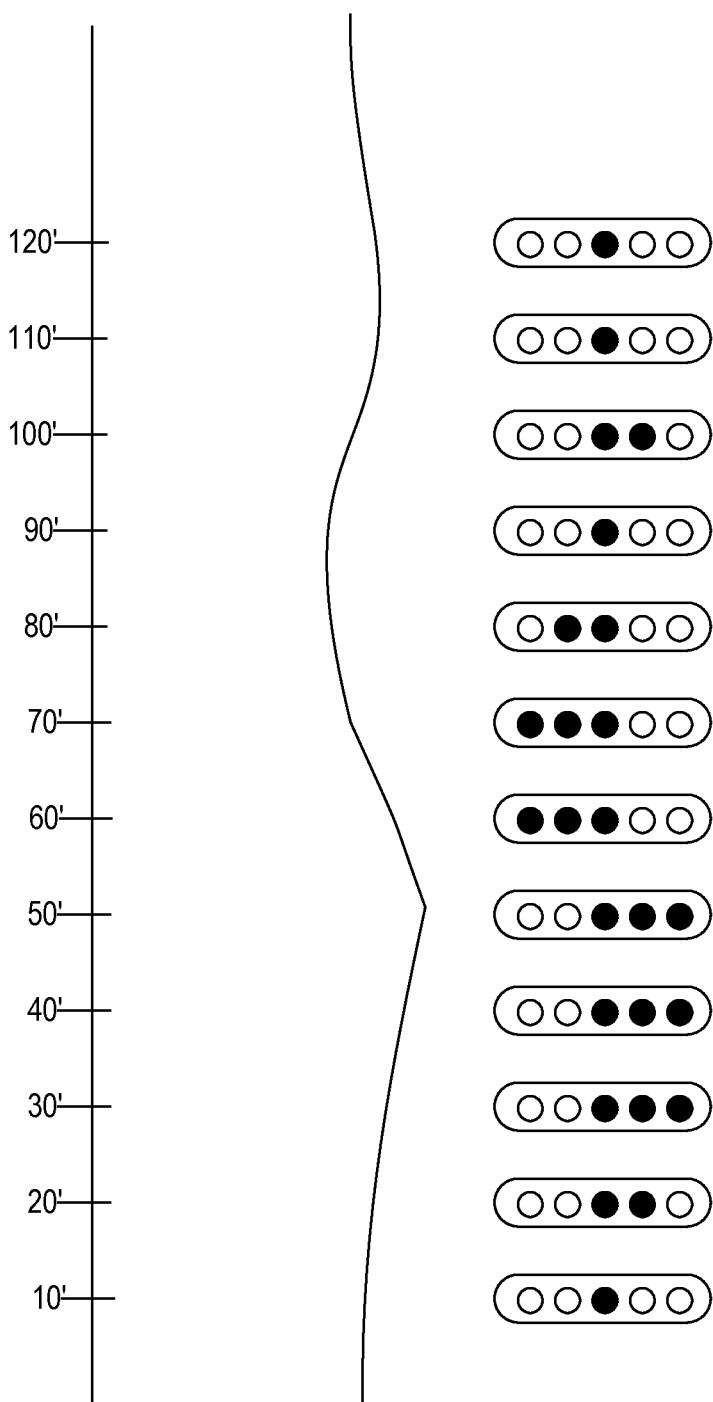


FIG. 10



**FIG. 11**

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## DEVICE FOR PROVIDING DIRECTIONAL GUIDANCE WHILE SWIMMING

### RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent application Ser. No. 61/862,681, filed on Aug. 6, 2013 and titled GPS DEVICE FOR PROVIDING DIRECTIONAL GUIDANCE WHILE SWIMMING, which is incorporated herein by reference, in its entirety.

### BACKGROUND

Many devices have been developed for monitoring a person's performance while exercising. For example, GPS devices have been used while running, biking, and swimming to track speed and distance among other parameters. These parameters are calculated using a series of GPS coordinates determined by the device along with a time when each of the GPS coordinates is determined.

GPS devices are more commonly used while running and biking because the information displayed by such devices can be easily viewed during these activities (e.g. because the GPS device can be worn on the arm or mounted to the bike which can remain stationary without impacting the performance of the activity). While swimming, however, it is difficult to view the information provided by a GPS device. For example, while swimming, a person cannot stop the motion of his arm without significantly affecting his performance. For this reason, GPS devices designed for swimmers are oftentimes configured to be worn on the head. Also, some recent GPS devices have been designed to output some information for display in the lens of the swimmer's goggles.

Open-water swimming also presents a problem that is not present when running or biking. When swimming in the open water, it is difficult to swim in a straight line towards an intended destination. For example, some swimmers naturally swim in a curved line due to imbalances in their stroke. Currents in the open water can also cause a swimmer to swim in an undesired direction. To address the difficulty of swimming in a straight line, many swimmers will use a sighting technique. When sighting, a swimmer will periodically lift his head out of the water in an attempt to see a landmark that he is using as a guide. In this way, the swimmer can determine if he has deviated from his intended path and can adjust his direction accordingly.

Sighting poses various difficulties. For example, because the swimmer must lift his head, sighting tends to slow the swimmer's speed and increases the exertion required to reach a destination. Also, when no obvious landmark exists or high waves make it difficult to see a landmark, it can require more time to locate a landmark during each sighting. This additional time can cause the swimmer to lose some or even all his momentum (e.g. when his feet sink into the water) further slowing his speed and increasing the exertion required. Further, if the swimmer is consistently deviating from a straight line path, the swimmer may swim a significantly longer distance than intended. Swimming this extra distance can be very undesirable in races such as triathlons both because of the additional time required to swim the extra distance as well as the additional energy exerted to cover the extra distance.

### BRIEF SUMMARY

The present invention is generally directed to a GPS device that provides visual indications representing a swim-

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mer's deviation from an intended direction. The visual indications can be displayed on one or more lenses of the swimmer's goggles. In this way, the swimmer can receive continuous guidance to swim in a desired direction without lifting his head to sight.

The GPS device can be configured as a base unit that can be worn on the head (e.g. attached to the strap of the swimmer's goggles or under a swim cap) and an eyepiece that is attached to a lens of the swimmer's goggles. The eyepiece can include one or more user interface components for displaying or otherwise providing the user with directions or other information based on information received and derived from the base unit. In some instances, the eyepiece includes one or more LEDs (Light Emitting Diodes) for displaying visual information to the user. In other instances, the eyepiece or base comprises one or more non-LED user interface components, such as a haptic feedback component or auditory feedback component, as discussed below.

In some embodiments, the GPS device can include functionality for determining a swimmer's intended direction using a history of GPS coordinates calculated by the device. In other embodiments, an intended direction can be preprogrammed into the device such as by specifying a direction or a known course. In any case, the GPS device can identify when the swimmer's current direction has deviated from the intended direction and can provide visual indications to notify the swimmer of the deviation.

This summary is provided to introduce a selection of concepts in a simplified form that are further described below in the Detailed Description. This Summary is not intended to identify key features or essential features of the claimed subject matter.

Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by the practice of the invention. The features and advantages of the invention may be realized and obtained by means of the instruments and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims. These and other features of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, or may be learned by the practice of the invention as set forth hereinafter.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order to describe the manner in which the above-recited and other advantages and features of the invention can be obtained, a more particular description of the invention briefly described above will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments thereof which are illustrated in the appended drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are not therefore to be considered to be limiting of its scope, the invention will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates an example of a GPS device having a base unit and an eyepiece;

FIG. 2 illustrates how the base unit of the GPS device can identify a deviation from an intended direction when in a pre-programmed course mode;

FIGS. 3A and 3B illustrate how the base unit of the GPS device can identify a deviation from an intended direction when in a pre-programmed direction mode;

FIG. 4 illustrates how the base unit of the GPS device can identify a deviation from an intended direction when in a freestyle mode;

FIG. 5 illustrates how the base unit of the GPS device can identify a deviation from an intended direction when in a partner mode;

FIG. 6 illustrates an example of how the intended direction can be calculated when 50 feet is used as the threshold distance;

FIG. 7 illustrates how the intended direction for a swimmer can be updated after he corrects his direction;

FIG. 8 illustrates how current direction can be calculated;

FIG. 9 illustrates an example configuration of an eyepiece of the GPS device; and

FIGS. 10 and 11 each illustrate an example of how the LEDs of an eyepiece can be lit to indicate the occurrence of a deviation from the intended direction.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The present invention is generally directed to a GPS device that provides visual indications representing a swimmer's deviation from an intended path. The visual indications can be displayed on one or more lenses of the swimmer's goggles. In this way, the swimmer can receive continuous guidance to swim in a desired direction without lifting his head to sight. The swimmer also gains confidence in their direction during times when sighting is difficult due to environmental conditions.

The GPS device can be configured as a base unit that can be worn on the head (e.g. attached to the strap of the swimmer's goggles or under a swim cap) and an eyepiece that is attached to a lens of the swimmer's goggles. The eyepiece can include one or more LEDs for displaying the visual indications based on information received from the base unit.

In some embodiments, the GPS device can include functionality for determining a swimmer's intended direction using a history of directional information, such as GPS coordinates, orientations, gravitational fields, or headings calculated by the device. In other embodiments, an intended direction can be preprogrammed into the device such as by specifying a direction or a known course. In any case, the GPS device can identify when the swimmer's current direction has deviated from the intended direction and can provide visual indications to notify the swimmer of the deviation.

#### Example Computer Environment

Embodiments of the present invention may comprise or utilize special purpose or general-purpose computers including computer hardware, such as, for example, one or more processors and system memory, as discussed in greater detail below. Embodiments within the scope of the present invention also include physical and other computer-readable media for carrying or storing computer-executable instructions and/or data structures. Such computer-readable media can be any available media that can be accessed by a general purpose or special purpose computer system.

Computer-readable media is categorized into two disjoint categories: computer storage media and transmission media. Computer storage media (devices) include RAM, ROM, EEPROM, CD-ROM, solid state drives ("SSDs") (e.g., based on RAM), Flash memory, phase-change memory ("PCM"), other types of memory, other optical disk storage, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other similarly storage medium which can be used to store desired program code means in the form of computer-executable instructions or data structures and which can be accessed by a general purpose or special purpose computer. Transmission media include signals and carrier waves.

Computer-executable instructions comprise, for example, instructions and data which, when executed by a processor, cause a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or special purpose processing device to perform a certain function or group of functions. The computer executable instructions may be, for example, binaries, intermediate format instructions such as assembly language or P-Code, or even source code.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention may be practiced in network computing environments with many types of computer system configurations, including, personal computers, desktop computers, laptop computers, message processors, hand-held devices, multi-processor systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, network PCs, minicomputers, mainframe computers, mobile telephones, PDAs, tablets, pagers, routers, switches, and the like.

The invention may also be practiced in distributed system environments where local and remote computer systems, which are linked (either by hardwired data links, wireless data links, or by a combination of hardwired and wireless data links) through a network, both perform tasks. In a distributed system environment, program modules may be located in both local and remote memory storage devices. An example of a distributed system environment is a cloud of networked servers or server resources. Accordingly, the present invention can be hosted in a cloud environment.

GPS Device for Providing Directional Guidance while Swimming

FIG. 1 illustrates a non-limiting example of a GPS device 100 for providing directional guidance while swimming. GPS device 100 includes a base unit 101 and an eyepiece 102. In some instances, base unit 101 and eyepiece 102 comprise a monolithic unit or structure that is wearable on, near to, or embedded within a swimmer's goggles. Base unit 101 can include any compatible direction sensing component. For example, in some instances base unit 101 comprises circuitry for receiving GPS signals and calculating directional information, such as GPS coordinates, from these signals. Base unit 101 can also be configured to identify an intended direction of a swimmer wearing GPS device 100, to calculate whether a current direction of the swimmer deviates from the intended direction, and to output signals to eyepiece 102 when it is determined that the swimmer has deviated. These functions performed by base unit 101 are described more fully below with respect to FIGS. 2-8.

In some instances, eyepiece 102 is configured to be attached to a lens of the swimmer's goggles and includes a plurality of LEDs which are used to convey directional information to the swimmer. Eyepiece 102 can be shaped in such a way that it can be attached to virtually any type of swim goggle. In some embodiments, components other than LEDs can be used to convey information. Accordingly, the present invention is not limited to using any particular type of display component for providing visual indications to a swimmer. In some instances, a high resolution optical display is used, wherein the display is capable of showing information such as alpha-numerical text, maps, images, etc. Non-limiting examples of various possible configurations of an eyepiece 102 are described below with reference to FIG. 9-11.

Eyepiece 102 can be connected to base unit 101 in any suitable way. For example, eyepiece 102 can be wired to base unit 101 as shown in FIG. 1. The wire can be used to transmit signals to eyepiece 102 as well as to supply power for operating the components on eyepiece 102 (e.g. the LEDs and processing circuitry). Alternatively, eyepiece 102

can be configured to communicate wirelessly with base unit **101** (e.g. via Bluetooth). Accordingly, the particular manner in which eyepiece **102** and base unit **101** communicate is not essential to the invention.

Base unit **101** can be configured to operate in various different modes. These modes differ in how an intended direction of a swimmer is calculated. The modes include: (1) a pre-programmed course mode; (2) a pre-programmed direction mode; (3) a freestyle mode; and (4) a partner mode. In any of the modes, base unit **101** can calculate a current direction the swimmer is traveling using a history of GPS coordinates (e.g. the GPS coordinates for the past x feet). Based on the mode, a longer history of GPS coordinates may be required as will be described below.

#### Pre-Programmed Course Mode

In the pre-programmed course mode, a known course is pre-programmed into base unit **101** prior to swimming. For example, base unit **101** can be configured to interface with a personal computer or other computing device which stores information defining a known course (e.g. a GPX file). The known course can be transferred and stored on base unit **101**. Then, when the swimmer is ready to swim the known course, he can provide input to base unit **101** selecting the known course and begin swimming.

FIG. 2 represents how base unit **101** can identify a deviation from an intended direction when in the pre-programmed course mode. FIG. 2 shows a known course (in solid lines) along with the actual course (in dashed lines) that the swimmer traversed. The actual course indicates that the swimmer deviated from the known course at multiple times during the swim. Because base unit **101** knows the direction information or GPS coordinates of the known course and knows the actual directional information or coordinates of the swimmer's current location, base unit **101** can output signals to cause eyepiece **102** to display visual indications representing the correctness of the swimmer's current path. In such cases, only the current GPS coordinates may be required. References below to base unit **101** displaying visual indications should be understood as meaning that base unit **101** is outputting the appropriate signals to cause the visual indications to be displayed on eyepiece **102**.

At point A, base unit **101** can compare the current GPS coordinates to those of the known course to identify that the swimmer has deviated 20 feet from the known course. In response, base unit **101** can inform the swimmer of the deviation. In some embodiments, this can be accomplished by displaying an indication of the direction to swim to return to the path. For example, because base unit **101** knows that the swimmer intends to reach point C, it can display an indication to swim in the direction defined by a line between point A and point C (or another point along the initial leg of the known course prior to point C). Alternatively, rather than displaying the direction to swim, base unit **101** can display an indication that the swimmer is swimming in the wrong direction. For example, base unit **101** can display an indication that the swimmer's current direction is at an angle to the right of the intended direction. In such cases, the indication can be displayed until it is determined that the swimmer's current direction is the appropriate direction (e.g. using a history of most recent GPS coordinates to identify a current direction).

Accordingly, base unit **101** can display two types of visual indications in the pre-programmed course mode: (1) indications defining the direction to swim (because the destination is known); and (2) indications defining the direction of a deviation (because the intended direction is known). In the pre-programmed course mode, indications defining the

direction to swim may be preferred because they accurately define a straight line path to the destination.

Referring again to FIG. 2, in spite of any indication displayed at point A, the swimmer continued to swim in the wrong direction until point B. Because the swimmer's path continued in the wrong direction between points A and B, the appropriate visual indications would have been displayed until point B. However, at point B, the swimmer has corrected his course and has begun swimming in the appropriate direction towards point C. Accordingly, between points B and C, base unit **101** can display an indication that the current direction is the appropriate direction.

After passing point C, the swimmer again begins to deviate from the known course, this time drifting to the left. At point D, base unit **101** can determine that the deviation exceeds some threshold and display an appropriate indication. Such indications can continue to be displayed until point F when the swimmer corrects his course and begins swimming towards point G. Finally, between points G and the finish, the swimmer generally follows the known course. Accordingly, during this time, base unit **101** can display an indication that the swimmer is swimming in the right direction or may otherwise display no indications (e.g. when only indications of deviations are displayed).

FIG. 2 illustrates that the swimmer has deviated from the course substantially during the first and second legs of the course. These deviations are shown to better explain how base unit **101** provides directional guidance. However, a primary reason for swimming with GPS device **100** is to prevent or at least minimize such deviations. As stated above, base unit **101** can display indications that the swimmer has begun to deviate beginning at point A and D. If the swimmer had followed these indications, he would have quickly returned on course rather than continuing to deviate to points B and F respectively. Accordingly, the actual course that the swimmer may follow while swimming the known course in FIG. 2 using GPS device **100** would desirably include smaller deviations.

#### Pre-Programmed Direction Mode

In the pre-programmed direction mode, the swimmer provides input defining one or more directions he intends to swim. For example, the swimmer may specify that he wants to swim 1 mile to the north or 1 mile at a specified angle from north. Alternatively, the swimmer may specify a direction without specifying a distance. In either case, the determination of a deviation from the intended direction is made in a similar manner as in the pre-programmed course mode. In other words, because the destination is known (e.g. 1 mile north of the starting location) or a straight line to the destination is known (e.g. a line pointing north from the starting location), base unit **101** can display indications defining a direction to swim or a deviation from the intended direction.

FIG. 3A represents how base unit **101** can identify a deviation in the pre-programmed direction mode when a distance is not specified. When a distance is specified, base unit **101** can identify a deviation in the same manner described above for the pre-programmed course mode. FIG. 3A represents the case where the swimmer has input an intended direction of 20 degrees but no desired distance to swim.

Because the starting location and the intended direction are known in the pre-programmed direction mode, base unit **101** knows the line along which the swimmer should swim if he swims in the correct direction. With this information, base unit **101** can provide visual indications to notify the swimmer when he has deviated from this line.

As shown in FIG. 3A, the swimmer initially begins to swim in the wrong direction. At point A, base unit **101** can determine that the distance from the intended line exceeds some threshold and can output an appropriate visual indication. For example, as with the pre-programmed course mode, the visual indication can represent the direction to swim to get back on course or can represent the direction of the deviation.

Because it is not known what the ultimate destination is (which in this example is the point at which the swimmer will turn around), base unit **101** cannot determine a straight line direction to the destination. Therefore, base unit **101** can recommend swimming in a direction that will intersect with the intended direction without requiring the swimmer to sharply change his direction. FIG. 3B illustrates how this can be done.

In FIG. 3B, various arrows are shown representing recommended directions that base unit **101** can determine when the swimmer is at point A. The particular angle (e.g. 15°, 30°, or 45°) used to determine the recommended direction can be based on one or more factors. For example, when a smaller angle is used, a longer distance will be swum before the swimmer returns to the intended line. Therefore, the angle can be user configurable or can be dynamically determined.

A dynamic determination of the angle can be based on where in a swim the deviation occurs. For example, base unit **101** can store many swims the swimmer has performed. Based on the swimmer's history, it can be determined that the swimmer usually swims a certain distance. In such cases, if the deviation occurs early in the swim, a smaller angle can be used in the determination because it is likely that the swimmer will not turn around for a substantial distance. The use of the smaller angle can result in the swimmer swimming a shorter overall distance. Similarly, the distance that the swimmer has deviated can be used in determining the recommended angle to return to course. For example, if the distance of the deviation is large, a larger angle may be used so that the distance traveled to return on course is not too large.

Alternatively, in some embodiments, base unit **101** may not attempt to direct the swimmer back to the intended line, but may simply provide indications for directing the swimmer back in the direction the swimmer initially specified. For example, at point A, base unit **101** may display indications to cause the swimmer to begin swimming in the 20 degree direction from his current location. If the swimmer follows the indications, his actual path should be substantially parallel to the intended line.

Returning again to FIG. 3A, between points A and B, base unit **101** can continue to display indications instructing the swimmer to turn towards the right to return to the intended line. At point B, because the swimmer's current direction will return him on course, base unit **101** may cease displaying indications to turn right.

At point C, base unit **101** can provide indications similar to those provided at point A. In other words, because at point C the swimmer is heading in the wrong direction, base unit **101** can provide a visual indication to return the swimmer on course. These indications can be provided until point D when base unit **101** determines that the swimmer's direction will return him on course within a specified distance.

At point E, the swimmer turns around. Although the swimmer's current location is a distance from the intended line, base unit **101** may not provide visual indications because the swimmer's current direction will return him to

the intended line. At points F and G, base unit **101** can respond in a similar manner as with points C and D.

Accordingly, in the pre-programmed direction mode when no distance is specified, base unit **101** can identify when the swimmer's direction deviates from the intended direction and can provide indications to guide the swimmer back to the intended line or alternatively in the desired direction. In either case, the visual indications can be in the form of a direction to swim or a direction of the deviation.

As with FIG. 2, the actual course shown in FIG. 3A includes substantial deviations from the specified direction to better illustrate how base unit **101** can provide directional guidance. In a typical scenario where GPS device **100** is used and the indications provided by base unit **101** were followed, the actual course followed by the swimmer would not deviate substantially from the specified direction.

#### Freestyle Mode

In freestyle mode, base unit **101** has no prior knowledge of the direction the swimmer intends to swim. Accordingly, in this mode, base unit **101** uses the history of GPS coordinates to estimate an intended direction. Freestyle mode can be used when the swimmer desires to swim in a straight line but does not know what direction the straight line will follow. For example, freestyle mode can be used during a race or a training swim when the exact coordinates of the course are not known beforehand. In many open water races, the exact course is not known. Therefore, freestyle mode can be used to assist the swimmer in swimming straight without needing to repeatedly sight.

In freestyle mode, because it is not known beforehand what the intended direction is, base unit **101** can use the path traveled by the swimmer to determine the intended direction. In other words, base unit **101** uses the assumption that the swimmer will begin swimming in the correct direction and can use this initial direction for providing directional guidance during the subsequent portions of the leg of the course. Base unit **101** may further, or alternatively, use directional orientation information gathered from magnetometers (i.e. a compass chip) to determine instantaneous intended direction, thereby obviating the need to rely on the path traveled by the swimmer.

FIG. 4 shows a course that is marked with two buoys **401**, **402** with the start and the finish of the course being the same location. This course can represent a typical swimming course of a triathlon or other race. As shown, the swimmer initially begins swimming in a correct direction towards buoy **401** (from the start line to point B). As base unit **101** generates GPS coordinates over an initial distance (shown as X feet between the start line and point A), base unit **101** can calculate an intended direction. In the depicted example, base unit **101** can determine that the intended direction is the direction of the line from the start line to point A.

In some embodiments, base unit **101** can use the initial 50 feet of a swim to determine the intended direction (i.e. X=50'). However, other distances can equally be used. For example, distances between 25 to 100 feet can be used. This distance may, in some embodiments, be a user configurable parameter.

Although FIG. 4 illustrates that the swimmer has traversed a straight line between the start line and point A, an intended direction can also be calculated when the swimmer traverses a non-straight line over this distance. In other words, base unit **101** can use the starting and ending points of the initial distance in calculating the intended direction (e.g. the GPS coordinates of base unit **101** at the start line and the GPS coordinates of base unit **101** after having traversed X feet (i.e. at point A)). Therefore, the calculation

of the intended direction assumes that the swimmer will initially swim in the right direction and will therefore not be substantially off course after swimming X feet.

Once the intended direction is known, base unit **101** can monitor the swimmers current direction and can provide indications when the swimmer's current direction deviates from the intended direction. The identification of deviations from the intended direction occurs in a similar manner as described above in the pre-programmed course and direction modes. For example, GPS unit can determine a current direction from previous GPS coordinates (over a distance less than X), and can compare this current direction to the intended direction.

In contrast to the pre-programmed course and direction modes, in one embodiment of freestyle mode, base unit **101** continuously updates the intended direction based on the current location of the swimmer. Because base unit **101** does not know whether the calculated intended direction is in fact the correct direction, base unit **101** dynamically updates the intended direction. For example, if point A were off course, the intended direction calculated by base unit **101** would be an incorrect direction for reaching buoy **401**. In such a case, the swimmer may identify that he is off course (e.g. by sighting) and may correct his direction. Then, the GPS coordinates generated as the swimmer swims in the correct direction will be used in the calculation of the intended direction. In this case, after the swimmer turns in the correct direction, base unit **101** would initially display indications that the swimmer is heading in the wrong direction because the calculation would be based on the incorrect intended direction caused by the swimmer initially heading in the wrong direction. However, as the swimmer traverses a greater distance in the new direction, the calculated intended direction will become more accurate, and consequently, base unit **101** would soon cease to notify the swimmer that he is heading in the wrong direction. A more detailed example of how the intended direction is calculated in Freestyle mode is provided below with reference to FIGS. 6 and 7.

Returning to FIG. 4, between points A and B, base unit **101** will determine that the swimmer is heading in the correct direction (i.e. he continues to follow the same direction calculated as the intended direction at point A). Then, shortly after point B (e.g. after 5 feet, 10 feet, or some other distance), base unit will determine that the swimmer's current direction deviates from the intended direction. For example, base unit **101** can determine that the swimmer is now swimming in a slightly northwest direction when the intended direction is slightly northeast. Accordingly, base unit **101** can display an indication that the swimmer has deviated to the left of the intended course.

An indication of the deviation can be displayed until point C (or slightly after point C) when it is determined that the swimmer has returned to swim in the intended direction. The intended direction at point C may be different from the originally calculated intended direction due to the distance the swimmer traversed in a different direction between points B and C which will be further described below with reference to FIG. 7.

At point D, the swimmer has reached buoy **401** and therefore turns to swim towards buoy **402**. Base unit **101** can be configured to detect when a turn exceeds some threshold level (e.g. greater than 45°), and in response, can commence calculating a new intended direction. In other words, at point D, base unit **101** can identify that the swimmer has turned to commence a new leg of the course. Base unit **101** can then begin calculating the intended direction in a similar manner as initially calculated between the start line and point A.

The greater the angle of the turn the faster base unit **101** can confirm a new direction is required. By using this approach even a small change in angle over a larger period of time can indicate a new intended direction. This helps when the swimmer needs a shallow turn or when the original intended direction was significantly off. In some instances, a swimmer may desire to discard a current directional target heading and set a new directional target heading. Thus, for some embodiments base unit **101** may further comprise a feature whereby the swimmer may manually override a current directional target heading in favor of a new directional target heading. For example, in one embodiment base unit **101** comprises a button that is easily accessible to the swimmer and may be pushed by the swimmer to set a new directional target heading. Thus, at any point in time the swimmer may manually indicate a new directional target heading, as desired.

Then, at point E, after a new intended direction has been calculated (i.e. the direction of a line between buoy **401** and buoy **402**), base unit **101** can determine that the swimmer has begun to deviate from the intended direction and can provide indications accordingly. By point F, the swimmer has corrected his direction to be close to the intended direction. As a result, base unit **101** may cease providing indications of the deviations. Between points F and G, because the current direction deviates to the left of the intended direction, base unit **101** may actually provide indications that the swimmer is deviating to the left (because base unit **101** does not know that the swimmer will be turning at buoy **402**). However, because the swimmer may be able to easily see buoy **402** after point F, the indications of the leftward deviation may not cause the swimmer to turn back to the right.

Finally, at point G, the swimmer again makes a substantial turn that may be identified as an intentional turn causing base unit **101** to commence calculating a new intended direction. Between point G and the finish line the swimmer follows a straight path (e.g. because he heeds the indications received from base unit **101** that he is swimming in the correct direction or otherwise responds quickly to indications that he has deviated by correcting his direction).

To summarize, in freestyle mode, base unit **101** performs two general calculations: (1) the calculation of the intended direction, either based on a previous path and/or distance traversed, or by directional orientation at the moment of a turn or a subsequent detectable motion, such as with the use of one or more magnetometers, compass chips, accelerometers, or any other direction sensing component that is capable of instantaneously determining direction; and (2) the calculation of the current direction including whether the current direction deviates from the intended direction. With both calculations, base unit **101** employs the GPS coordinates of a previously traversed path. The intended direction can be continuously updated based on the starting point for the calculation and the current location of the swimmer.

As with FIGS. 2 and 3A, the actual course traversed by the swimmer in FIG. 4 is shown with substantial deviations to better illustrate when base unit **101** provides indications of deviations. However, in a typical scenario, the swimmer will quickly correct his direction when receiving an indication that he has deviated from the intended course. Therefore, the actual course traversed when using GPS device **100** in freestyle mode would desirably be much straighter.

#### Partner Mode

In partner mode, two swimmers each wear a GPS device **100** with one device acting as a leader and the other acting as a follower. In this mode, base unit **101** of the follower

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device can provide directional indications to assist the swimmer in following his partner. This assistance can include providing directional guidance to keep the follower swimming in the same general direction as the leader as well as distance guidance to keep the follower within a specified distance from the leader.

FIG. 5 illustrates an example of how base unit 101 can provide directional guidance in partner mode. As shown, the leader is swimming in a straight line while the follower has begun to deviate to the right. The base unit 101 worn by the leader can be configured to transmit directional information (e.g. headings, GPS coordinates, orientations, and/or gravitational fields) to the base unit 101 worn by the follower. The base unit 101 worn by the follower can compare the directional information received from the leader's base unit 101 to its own directional information.

In the depicted example, the follower's base unit 101 can identify that the follower (who is represented as being at point A) is swimming in a direction that is to the right of the leader's direction (who is represented as being at point B). In response, the follower's base unit 101 can display indications to the follower recommending turning to the left. In this way, the follower and/or the leader do not need to sight to determine whether they are following the same path.

In some embodiments, one or both of the base units 101 can calculate a distance between the two base units 101 and provide an indication when the distance exceeds some threshold. For example, even if the follower is following in the same direction as the leader, it may be desirable to ensure that the leader does not get too far ahead of the follower. Accordingly, an indication can be displayed to either the leader or the follower or to both the leader and follower when the distance between the two exceeds some threshold. Such distance indications can be displayed separately from or in conjunction with directional indications. For example, the follower can be notified that he has deviated from the direction being swum by the leader and that the deviation has spaced the two swimmers in excess of a specified distance apart.

In some embodiments when partner mode is used, a directional indication can be provided that accounts for the current direction and/or speed of either or both the leader and follower. For example, referring to FIG. 5, the direction recommended to the follower to return back to the leader can account for the speed and direction of the leader. In this case, the direction recommended to the follower would be towards point C to account for the fact that the leader will be near point C by the time the follower intersects the leader's path.

To summarize, in partner mode, the follower's base unit can provide continuous guidance that will assist the follower in staying on course behind the leader. This guidance can include a direction to swim (e.g. to return to the leader when the follower has deviated) and a warning that a specified distance exists between the leader and follower.

#### Calculating Intended Direction and Current Direction

FIG. 6 illustrates an example of how the intended direction can be calculated when 50 feet is used as the threshold distance. In FIG. 6, the initial direction swum by each of three swimmers (Swimmers A, B, and C) is shown as a solid line. Points A, B, and C represent where swimmers A, B, and C are respectively after swimming 50 feet. The dashed line represents the intended direction that is calculated for each swimmer after 50 feet. Similar lines could be drawn if the threshold distance were defined as 10', 25', 75', 100', or another distance.

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As shown, even though swimmer A initially started swimming to the left of vertical, then turned to the right before returning again to the left, the intended direction is calculated as the direction of the line between the starting point and point A (where swimmer A is located after 50 feet). From point A, base unit 101 can begin comparing a current direction to the intended direction to determine whether swimmer A should be notified to swim in a different direction. In FIG. 6, because swimmer A continues from point A in the same direction as the intended direction, base unit 101 can display an indication that swimmer A is swimming in the correct direction (or display no indication at all).

Swimmer B, on the other hand, initially swam in a vertical direction before beginning to slightly turn to the right. After swimming 50 feet, swimmer B is positioned at point B. Therefore, the intended direction calculated for swimmer B is the direction of the line from the starting point to point B. Thereafter, swimmer B turns to the left of the intended direction and can therefore be notified accordingly.

Swimmer C begins swimming to the right and continues to do so for 50 feet where he reaches point C. Therefore, swimmer C's intended direction is the direction of the line from the starting point to point C. As swimmer C begins to turn back to the left of the intended direction after point C, base unit 101 can notify swimmer C accordingly.

If it is assumed that each of swimmers A, B, and C is swimming the same course where the correct direction is directly vertical, it can be seen that only the intended direction calculated for swimmer A is completely accurate. The intended direction calculated for swimmer B is slightly to the right of vertical but may be accurate enough to not significantly impact swimmer B's performance. In contrast, the intended direction calculated for swimmer C is substantially off course and therefore will negatively impact swimmer C if he continues in this direction.

Because the intended direction calculated in this manner may be incorrect if the swimmer does not initially swim in the correct direction, base unit 101 can continually update the intended direction. FIG. 7 illustrates how the intended direction for swimmer C in FIG. 6 can be updated after he corrects his direction.

FIG. 7 shows that after 50 feet swimmer C determines that he is swimming in the wrong direction (e.g. by sighting) and turns to the left. Swimmer C continues to swim to the left for approximately another 30 feet. Base unit 101 can continually update the intended direction as swimmer C travels further from the starting point. For example, FIG. 7 shows that at 80 feet a new intended direction has been calculated that is based on the starting point and the swimmer's current location. The intended direction at 80 feet is slightly to the left of vertical. Similarly, base unit 101 calculates the intended direction at 100 feet and 120 feet.

As can be seen, even though swimmer C initially deviated off course, because base unit 101 continues to calculate an intended direction, the intended direction calculated later during the swim more closely approximates the correct vertical direction. Further, because the intended direction is calculated using the starting point (whether the initial starting point or the starting point of a subsequent leg) and the current position of the swimmer, the farther the swimmer swims, the more accurate the intended direction becomes.

FIG. 8 shows the graph of FIG. 7 with the addition of the current direction calculated at three points during the swim: 50 feet, 55 feet, and 90 feet. The current direction can be calculated using the GPS coordinates received over a relatively short distance. For example, the GPS data correspond-

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ing to the previous five to ten feet traveled can be used. Of course, any suitable distance can be used to calculate the current direction.

At 50 feet, the current direction is shown as being determined using the swimmer's position at 45 feet and 50 feet. Because the swimmer has swum in a substantially straight line between the starting point and 50 feet, the intended and current direction are the same. Accordingly, at 50 feet, base unit **101** can notify the swimmer that he is swimming in the correct direction.

However, at 50 feet, the swimmer determines that he is swimming in the wrong direction and turns to the left. Therefore, at 55 feet, the current direction is shown as being angled to the left of the intended direction. In this case, base unit **101** can notify the swimmer that he is swimming to the left of the intended direction. Because the swimmer knows that his initial direction was wrong, he can ignore these notifications.

By 90 feet, the swimmer has returned back on course and has now begun to swim in a generally vertical direction. Accordingly, the intended and current directions at 90 feet are generally the same. Therefore, base unit **101** can notify the swimmer that he is heading in the right direction.

Finally, at 100 feet, the swimmer has begun to deviate to the right. Accordingly, base unit **101** can notify the swimmer of the right deviation. As shown, the swimmer follows the notification and returns back to swim in a generally vertical direction. In this way, base unit **101** can continually monitor the current direction of the swimmer and compare it to the intended direction to identify when the swimmer has deviated.

#### Example Display of Directional Indications

FIG. 9 illustrates a non-limiting example of eyepiece **102** according to one or more embodiments of the invention. Eyepiece **102** can include five directional LEDs **901-905** and three other LEDs **910-912** that can be used to provide feedback regarding other parameters such as pace, cadence, heart rate, etc.

In this embodiment, LED **903** serves as a reference. When the swimmer's current direction matches or is within a threshold of the intended direction (in any of the modes), only LED **903** can be lit. LEDs **901** and **902** serve as indications that the current direction is to the left of the intended direction. LED **902** can be lit when the difference between the current direction and the intended direction exceeds a first threshold while LED **903** can be lit when the difference exceeds a second larger threshold.

LEDs **904** and **905** can function in a similar manner as LEDs **901** and **902** but can be lit when the swimmer's current direction is to the right of the intended direction. In some embodiments, to let the swimmer know that an intentional turn has been detected (e.g. when starting a new leg) each of LEDs **901-905** can be flashed.

In some embodiments, LED **903** can remain constantly lit during use of GPS device **100**. For example, when the swimmer deviates to the left in excess of the first threshold, LEDs **902** and **903** can be lit at the same time. Similarly, when the swimmer deviates to the left in excess of the second threshold, LEDs **901**, **902**, and **903** can be lit at the same time. By maintaining the inner LEDs lit when the outer LEDs are lit, it can be easier for the swimmer to identify when his direction has deviated.

In some embodiments, LEDs **910** and **911** can be used to provide feedback regarding the swimmer's pace. For example, prior to a swim, the swimmer can input a desired pace to maintain. Then, during the swim, base unit **101** can monitor the swimmer's current and/or overall pace. If the

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pace is slower than the desired pace, one or both of LEDs **910** and **911** can be lit (e.g. a green LED indicating to go faster). If the pace matches the desired pace, both of LEDs **910**, **911** can be off. On the other hand, if the pace is faster than the desired pace, the other LED can be lit (e.g. a red LED). Various blinking patterns may be used to indicate the severity of the difference between the actual and target pace.

In some embodiments, LED **912** can be used to provide cadence feedback. For example, prior to a swim, the swimmer can input a desired cadence. Then, during the swim, LED **912** can blink at a frequency matching the desired cadence. In this way, the swimmer can attempt to match his cadence to the frequency at which LED **912** is flashing. In alternate embodiments, base unit **101** can be configured to detect the swimmer's actual cadence (e.g. using an accelerometer or other motion sensing device), and can provide visual indications when the actual cadence matches a desired cadence (e.g. similar to how LEDs **910** and **911** are used to provide pace feedback).

Other configurations of LEDs can also be used to provide visual indications to the swimmer. For example, a single LED can be used to provide visual indications for deviations in a direction. In such cases, the brightness of the LED can be varied to indicate the degree of the deviation. Similarly, LED configurations can be used to form arrows to provide the indication of the direction to swim or the direction of the deviation.

FIG. 10 illustrates an example of how LEDs **901-905** can be lit while the swimmer traverses the path of FIG. 7 when using GPS device **100** in freestyle mode. At 50 feet, because the swimmer's current direction is the same as the intended direction initially calculated, only LED **903** is lit thereby indicating that the swimmer is heading in the correct direction. By 60 feet, the swimmer has turned back to the left which is a substantial deviation from the intended direction. Therefore, both LEDs **901** and **902** in addition to LED **903** are lit at 60 feet. By 70 feet, the difference between the current direction and the intended direction falls below the second threshold (due to the correction in the intended direction) and therefore LEDs **902** and **903** are lit.

At 80 feet, the current direction remains to the left of the intended direction. Accordingly, LEDs **902** and **903** remain lit. By 90 feet, the current direction and the intended direction are generally the same resulting in only LED **903** being lit. At 100 feet, the swimmer's current direction is to the right of the intended direction, and therefore, LEDs **903** and **904** are lit. Finally, at 110 and 120 feet, the current direction matches the intended direction. As such, LED **903** is the only one lit.

In this example, because the swimmer initially swims substantially off course, the directional indications do not become helpful until around 90 feet. However, after 90 feet, if the swimmer follows the directional guidance provided by the LEDs, he will quickly return on course when he deviates. For example, at 100 feet, the swimmer is notified that his current direction is to the right of the intended direction, and in response, he quickly turns back until only LED **903** is lit. As the swimmer continues past 120 feet, as long as he corrects his direction when he is notified of a deviation, he will remain on course without needing to sight.

It is noted that the example given in FIG. 10 illustrates an atypical scenario where the swimmer deviates quickly off course. In a typical scenario, the swimmer will start out in the correct direction, and therefore the intended direction initially calculated will be much closer to the actual correct direction resulting in the visual indications being helpful from the beginning.

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As mentioned above, in some embodiments, LEDs **901-903** can be used to provide indications of the direction to swim rather than the direction of a deviation. In such cases, the LED pattern can be a mirror image of what is shown in FIG. 10.

FIG. 11 illustrates another example of how LEDs **901-905** can be lit while the swimmer traverses the path of FIG. 7 when using GPS device **100** in the pre-programmed course or pre-programmed direction modes. Because the intended direction remains constant (directly vertical in this example) in these modes, if the current direction deviates from vertical, the swimmer can be notified accordingly.

In some embodiments, GPS device **100** can be used to compensate for a natural curve in a swimmer's stroke. For example, if a swimmer naturally curves to the right while swimming, base unit **101** can be configured to provide visual indications prompting the swimmer to swim to the left. These indications can train the swimmer to compensate for the rightward curve and can eventually result in the swimmer naturally swimming straight.

The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

#### Other Embodiments and Features

While in some embodiments GPS device **100** may use GPS to determine direction, other implementations are also possible. Usage of other direction sensing electronic hardware or components may be used, for example and without limitation compass chips, magnetometers, and/or accelerometers. Accordingly, the specific logic that is utilized to determine intended and current directions for device **100** may differ, however the end result is essentially the same. Thus, regardless of the specific logic incorporated into device **100**, the swimmer is able to receive real-time directions and guidance from device **100**, in accordance with the teachings of the instant invention.

While GPS device **100** uses eyepiece **102** on the swimmers goggle to notify them of pertinent information, other embodiments are possible. Usage of other feedback devices may be used (e.g. auditory feedback, haptic feedback). With the example of auditory feedback, the swimmer would hear when he is off course instead of visually seeing that he was off course. In the case of haptic feedback he would feel when he is off course. This could be done by placing haptic feedback components on various locations of the body (e.g. shoulders, side, chest).

#### EXAMPLES

##### Example 1

##### Non-GPS Direction Sensing

In some instances, the present invention provides a non-GPS direction sensing device. In particular, some embodiments provide a device similar in structure and function to GPS device **100**, yet which uses direction sensing hardware that does not rely on GPS to determine the intended direction. Thus, the calculations of the non-GPS direction sensing device differ significantly from those used by GPS device **100**. For example, instead of calculating the intended direction from two or more GPS coordinates, the non-GPS device

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takes directional readings from one or more non-GPS direction sensing hardware components (e.g. compass chips, magnetometers, accelerometers). In some instances, the non-GPS device utilizes non-GPS direction sensing hardware components to calculate the direction of the device. In some instances, the non-GPS device utilizes non-GPS direction sensing hardware components to calculate the direction of the device and further uses GPS direction sensing hardware components to track an intended direction and a current direction.

In some embodiments an intended direction is determined or tracked by using various methods, such as taking a single reading at the beginning of a swim path, averaging multiple readings taken during completion of a swim path, and/or pre-saving known directions which may be used by the device during completion of a swim path. The current direction of the swimmer is determined or tracked by using various methods, such as taking one or more single readings at various intervals during completion of the swim path, and/or averaging two or more collected readings, or combined readings. By comparing the collected data of the intended direction and the current direction, it is possible to provide or display directional information to the swimmer in order to keep the swimmer on an intended swim path.

The various embodiments of the present invention may include any direction sensing component that is compatible with the intended use and function of the instant device. In some embodiments, multiple sensors, or direction sensing components may be used. For example, in one embodiment a single direction sensing device of the instant invention combine two or more direction sensing components selected from the group consisting of a GPS sensor, a magnetometer, an accelerometer, and a compass chip, in any configuration. Accordingly, the present invention may comprise a single device that is capable of providing multiple values from which the direction of the device may be calculated. In some instances, two or more values derived from two or more direction sensing components are used to derive a direction and/or location of the device. For example, in some instances a device of the instant invention combines an accelerometer and compass chips to determine direction compared to the pull of gravity and/or earth's magnetic field. In some instances, a device of the instant invention utilizes two or more direction sensing components or sensors to infer additional information for the device, such as speed and/or distance of the device. In some embodiments, the device of the instant invention comprises one direction sensing device (for example a GPS sensor) as a default, and further comprises a second direction sensing device (for example a magnetometer component) for use if the default sensor fails or is otherwise unavailable. For example, the device may be configured to use GPS, unless a positive satellite fix is unavailable. In this instance, the device may be configured to automatically switch to the second direction sensing device, wherein the device determines its direction via the magnetometer. Where a positive satellite fix is available, the device may be configured to averaging data between the GPS sensor and the magnetometer component to provide better accuracy. Thus, the various embodiments of the instant invention may utilize any hardware configuration that is capable of determining and communicating accurate directional information to a user.

##### Example 2

##### User Interface

GPS device **100** (and other similar variations thereof) may use any compatible feedback hardware that is capable of

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communicating information to a user (i.e. swimmer) of the device. Thus, implementations of the present invention are not limited to visual user interfaces which require the use of one or more LEDs. Non-limiting examples of compatible feedback hardware include haptic feedback components, and audio signals. In some instances, a GPS device **100** is provided which utilizes auditory signals to provide directional feedback to the user. In some instances, the auditory signals comprise real-time or pre-recorded messages. In some instances, the auditory signals comprise a beeping noise, such as a single beep, a pattern of monotone beeps, or a pattern of beeps utilizing two or more tones.

GPS device **100** may further include one or more haptic feedback components. For example, a haptic feedback component may include one or more pieces of hardware that vibrate, pulse, create pressure, or lack of pressure. Through touch, the haptic feedback component may communicate to the user at least one of a direction, a speed, a distance, a pace, or other desired data. In some examples, the GPS device **100** utilizes two haptic feedback components that vibrate, each component being configured to attach to different locations of the user, such as each of the user's shoulders. Directional feedback may thus be communicated to the user by causing one of the haptic feedback components to vibrate to indicate a direction in which the user should swim. The haptic feedback components may further utilize a variety of vibration patterns, vibration lengths, and/or vibration intensities to communicate desired information.

The invention claimed is:

1. A device for providing directional guidance while swimming, the device comprising:  
a base unit for generating directional information; and  
an eyepiece connected to the base unit, the eyepiece being configured to mount to goggles worn by a swimmer while swimming;

wherein the base unit is configured to:

as the swimmer traverses a path commencing at a start point, repeatedly calculate an intended direction based on the start point and a current location of the swimmer;  
repeatedly identify a current direction of the swimmer using the current location and one or more previous locations;  
compare the current direction to the intended direction calculated for the corresponding current location; and  
transmit commands for causing the eyepiece to display visual indications representing when the current direction deviates from the intended direction calculated for the corresponding current location.

2. The device of claim 1, wherein the eyepiece comprises a plurality of directional LEDs.

3. The device of claim 1, wherein the base unit is configured to be worn on the head.

4. The device of claim 3, wherein the base unit is configured to connect to at least one of a strap of the swimmer's goggles or be placed underneath a swimmer's swim cap to thereby position the base unit on the back of the swimmer's head.

5. The device of claim 1, wherein the base unit is configured to be worn on the back of the head, the base unit being coupled to the eyepiece via a wired connection.

6. The device of claim 1, wherein repeatedly calculating the intended direction comprises updating the intended direction each time the base unit generates information defining a current location.

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7. The device of claim 1, wherein the base unit is further configured to:

automatically determine that the current direction deviates from the intended direction calculated for the corresponding current location in excess of one or more thresholds; and

in response, repeatedly calculate the intended direction based on a new start point and a current location of the swimmer, the new start point corresponding to a location where the base unit automatically determined that the current direction deviated from the intended direction in excess of the one or more thresholds.

8. The device of claim 1, wherein the base unit is further configured to:

optionally receive manual input from the swimmer indicating that the start point used to repeatedly calculate the intended direction should be reset; and

in response, repeatedly calculate the intended direction based on a new start point and a current location of the swimmer, the new start point corresponding to a location of the swimmer when the input is received.

9. The device of claim 1, wherein the base unit is further configured to:

monitor a current pace of the swimmer;

compare the current pace to a desired pace; and

transmit commands for causing the eyepiece to display visual indications representing whether the current pace is greater than, equal to, or less than the desired pace.

10. The device of claim 1, wherein the base unit is further configured to:

receive input identifying a desired cadence; and

while the swimmer is swimming, transmit commands for causing the eyepiece to display visual indications representing the desired cadence by causing one or more lights to flash at a rate corresponding to the desired cadence.

11. The device of claim 1, wherein the eyepiece attaches to a lens of the swimmer's goggles.

12. The device of claim 1, wherein the base unit is further configured to optionally receive the intended direction from a target destination provided previously or by a paired device of another swimmer or assist vehicle.

13. A method for displaying directional information on goggles worn by a swimmer, the method comprising:

as the swimmer traverses a path commencing at a start point, repeatedly calculating an intended direction based on the start point and a current location of the swimmer;

repeatedly identifying a current direction of the swimmer using the current location and one or more previous locations;

comparing the current direction to the intended direction calculated for the corresponding current location; and  
displaying visual indications representing when the current direction deviates from the intended direction calculated for the corresponding current location.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the visual indications are displayed by lighting one or more LEDs mounted to the goggles.

15. The method of claim 13, further comprising:

determining that the current direction deviates from the intended direction calculated for the corresponding current location in excess of a threshold; and

in response, repeatedly calculating the intended direction based on a new start point and a current location of the swimmer, the new start point corresponding to a loca-

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tion where it is determined that the current direction deviated from the intended direction in excess of the threshold.

**16.** A device for providing directional guidance while swimming, the device comprising:

a base unit having a direction sensing component for generating directional information, the base unit being configured to be worn on the back of the head while swimming; and

an eyepiece connected to the base unit via a wired connection, the eyepiece being configured to mount to goggles worn by a swimmer while swimming;

wherein the base unit is configured to:

repeatedly calculate, as the swimmer traverses a path commencing at a start point, an intended direction based on the start point and a current location of the swimmer,

repeatedly identify current direction of the swimmer based on the current location and one or more previous locations;

compare the current direction to an intended direction calculated for the corresponding current location; and

transmit information commands for causing the eyepiece to display visual indications to the swimmer to communicate directional information when the current direction deviates from the calculated intended direction.

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**17.** The device of claim **16**, wherein the base unit is further configured to:

determine that the current direction deviates from the intended direction calculated for the corresponding current location in excess of a threshold; and

in response, repeatedly calculate the intended direction based on a new start point and a current location of the swimmer, the new start point corresponding to a location where the base unit determined that the current direction deviated from the intended direction in excess of the threshold.

**18.** The device of claim **16**, wherein the base unit is further configured to:

receive input identifying a desired cadence; and while the swimmer is swimming, transmit commands for causing the eyepiece to display visual indications representing the desired cadence.

**19.** The device of claim **16**, wherein the base unit is further configured to:

monitor a current pace of the swimmer; compare the current pace to a desired pace; and transmit commands for causing the eyepiece to display visual indications representing whether the current pace is greater than, equal to, or less than the desired pace.

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